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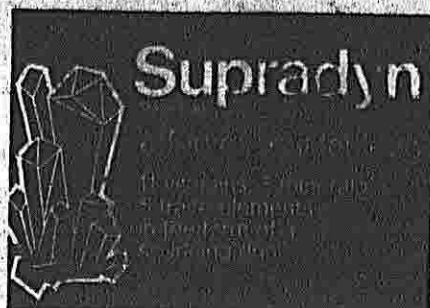
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THEIR MAJESTIES VISIT CAPITAL OF GEORGIAN REPUBLIC

TBILISI, June 6.—The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Georgian Republic and the Council of Ministers of Georgia gave a reception last night in honour of the Their Majesties the King and Queen.

During the reception Georgi Dzotsenidze, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Georgian Republic, and His Majesty exchanged speeches.

"I wanted very much to visit your wonderful city and now my wish has come true," His Majesty said.

His Majesty noted with satisfaction that friendship between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union was expanding and growing steadily. "Good relations were established between our two countries 50 years ago. The Afghan people attach great importance to friendship with the Soviet people. Contacts between Afghanistan and the USSR have become traditional," he said.

Greeting the guest, Georgi Dzotsenidze noted that the Georgian people, just as all the people of the Soviet Union, rejoiced sincerely at the growing friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Afghanistan.

Their Majesties who arrived from Moscow, visited the Arts Museum here.

Director of the museum academician Shalva Amirashvili familiarised the guests with this treasure-house of art. The royal couple showed particular interest in works of Georgian metal plastics of the 7-19th centuries.

After their visit to the museum, the king and queen made a sightseeing tour of the city. They were told that Tbilisi was now older than 1500 years.

The guests were shown new residential areas and noted the extensive construction carried on there.

On arrival in Tbilisi, Their Majesties were given a warm and cordial welcome.

Streets and squares leading to the airport were decorated with the national flags of Afghanistan, the Soviet Union and Georgia.

Streamers with words of welcome in Pashto, Dari, Russian and Georgian were strung across the streets.

At airport Their Majesties were welcomed by the Georgian Council of Ministers Givi Dzhanashvili with his wife and other officials. Together with the king and queen came Vice President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Georgia, Georgi Dzotsenidze, and his wife.

All along their route from the airport to their residence Their Majesties were warmly welcomed by local residents.

House, Senate Committee Meet

KABUL, June 6, (Bakhtar).—The various committees of the house met yesterday and discussed matters related to them.

Preliminary discussion of the agreement on loan for the Kajaki hydro-electric power project and the Helmand Valley Authority was started in the International Affairs Committee.

The deputy mayor of Kabul, Mohammad Kabir Nooristani, appeared before the Committee on local Administration and answered questions on the municipality.

The Planning Committee issued its decision on the budget of the Supreme Court and sent it to the Financial and Budgetary Affairs Committee for discussions.

The National Defence Committee decided to ask the defence ministry to send a high powered committee to the provinces to solve matters related to conscripts of past years. Lt. Gen. Abdul Samad Malikyar, the president of organisation department in the ministry, appeared before the committee.

Articles 40, 41, and 42 of law on Judicial Authority and Organisation was approved by the Legal and Legislative Affairs Committee.

The draft of the public health law was discussed in the Public Health Committee.

The answers provided by the Ministry of Mines and Industries about the mines in the country are discussed in Mines and Industries Committee.

The Agriculture and Irrigation Committee drafted some questions to be asked from the Interior Ministry on pasture.

The Cultural agreement signed between Afghanistan and the

(Continued on page 4)

Johnson Orders Bodyguards For All Candidates

WASHINGTON, June 6, (AFP).—President Lyndon Johnson yesterday ordered secret service bodyguards for all presidential candidates following the attempted assassination of Sen. Robert Kennedy.

Washington police were on a state of alert, possibly fearing an explosion of violence like the one that followed the assassination of negro leader Dr. Martin Luther King.

Kennedy has made himself the champion of Negro and poor peoples rights.

President Johnson, informed within minutes of the shooting attempt in Los Angeles, immediately conferred with close advisers.

One of the first was Clark Clifford, secretary of defence. However the White House stated that no special orders had gone out to the armed forces.

In his first official comment on the shooting Johnson said "there are no words equal to the horror of this tragedy."

Terrified Reporter Give Eyewitness Account Of Shooting

NEW YORK, June 6, (Reuters).—A radio reporter who was interviewing Sen. Robert Kennedy when he was shot yesterday continued to give a live commentary while staring down the barrel of the attacker's revolver.

The Mutual Broadcasting System later released the copyright text of the staccato, terror-filled commentary typed by correspondent Andrew West and heard by radio listeners across the nation.

West was interviewing Kennedy in the kitchen of the Ambassador Hotel when the Senator crumpled to the floor.

"Sen. Kennedy has been shot—Sen. Kennedy has been shot—is that possible, is that possible?" West cried into the microphone.

"I am right here and Rafer Johnson (the Olympic athlete and Kennedy aide) has held the man who apparently fired the shot, he has fired the shot...he still has the gun...the gun is pointed at me right this very moment. I hope they can get the gun out of his hand."

"Be very careful. Get the gun...the gun...get the gun...stay away from the gun...stay away from the gun."

"His hand is frozen...get his thumb...get his thumb...get his thumb...break it if you have to...get his thumb...get away from the barrel man. Look out for the gun."

"Ok—that's all right. That's it Rafer, get it. Get the gun Rafer, ok now hold on to the gun, hold on to him. Hold on to him...Ladies and gentlemen they have got the gun away from the man..."

U.S. Urges Joint Steps To Restore Laotian Neutrality

PARIS, June 6, (Reuters).—The United States yesterday called on North Vietnam to take part in joint steps to restore the neutral status of Laos as part of moves towards a Vietnam settlement.

The call was made by chief American delegate Averell Harriman in the seventh negotiating session of the Vietnam preliminary peace talks, lasting three hours and 40 minutes.

But the talks, now in their fourth week, remained deadlocked over the North Vietnamese demand—repeated by chief delegate Xuan Thuy yesterday—for a complete and unconditional halt to the U.S. bombing of North Vietnam.

Both sides agreed to meet again in a week's time—Wednesday June 12 at 0930 GMT.

Harriman dealt almost exclusively with Laos yesterday and accused North Vietnam of "waging not one war but several wars in Laos. He said there was an all-time high of some 4,000 North Vietnamese troops in the country, which borders North and South Vietnam."

As a step towards a Vietnam settlement, he asked Hanoi to join with the U.S. in urging the strengthening of the International Control Commission for Laos so that the three-nation body could more effectively verify compliance with the 1962 international agreement to make Laos neutral.

A North Vietnamese spokes-

man told reporters yesterday on the bombing issue that Harriman naturally keeps going in circles, and that is how today's session ended with no progress made to date.

But he warned: "If the United States persists in refusing to call an immediate and unconditional halt in the bombing raids and other acts of war against the north, it will bear full responsibility," he did not elaborate.

Arabs Mark June 5: Israel Falls Short Of Objectives: Nasser

CAIRO, June 6, (AFP).—President Nasser told Egyptians Wednesday that "great agony forges great nations" in a televised speech marking the first anniversary of the Arab-Israeli war.

He said Israel had failed to gain its political objectives since the June war.

Israel, he charged, had sought to break Arab will by a surprise defeat, to exert economic pressure on the Arabs and to sow chaos in their countries.

It has fully lost the respect of the world public because of its aggressive actions in Jerusalem and other occupied Arab territories he added. Israel has suffered a fiasco in its plans of undermining the national spirit of the peoples of the United Arab Republic and other Arab states, the President stressed.

ROBERT KENNEDY DIES 24 HOURS AFTER BEING SHOT

Johnson Proclaims National Mourning Day

LOS ANGELES, June 6, (AP).—Sen. Robert Kennedy died at 0144 hours local time today, slightly more than 24 hours after he was shot in adown town Los Angeles hotel by a dark haired gunman named Sirham Sirham, born in the Jordanian sector of Jerusalem. Mr. Kennedy age 42, had undergone more than three hours in the operating room early Wednesday for the removal of all but one fragment of a bullet that was lodged in his brain.

Reuter reported the body of Sen. Kennedy will leave Los Angeles for Washington via New York this morning.

President Johnson today proclaimed next Sunday as a day of national mourning throughout the United States in honour of Kennedy.

"The tragedy and the senseless violence of Robert F. Kennedy's death casts a deep shadow of grief across America and across the world," he said in a proclamation issued at the White House minutes after the announcement of the senator's death.

With Kennedy were his wife Ethel, his sister Mrs. Peter Lawford, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Smith his brother-in-law and sister, and Mrs. John Kennedy, wife of his assassinated brother.

Frank Mankiewicz, the Senator's press secretary, entered the press room in the nurse's dining hall of the Good Samaritan Hospital, walking slowly and looking grim.

He stood with head bowed before the battery of television cameras for about a minute and then said: "I have a statement which I will make at this time."

He then read the death announcement.

"Partially paralysed and in a deep coma, Sen. Kennedy died exactly 24 hours after his three hour long brain operation began—well within the 36 hour period doctors said would be critical."

Throughout the day the medical bulletins had become grimmer and grimmer.

He had fought a daylong battle for life after being felled at 17 minutes past midnight (0717 GMT) while thanking his supporters for helping him win yesterday's California primary election.

Misfortune Plagues Kennedys

NEW YORK, June 6, (AFP).—"If my mother had not had any more children after her first four," Senator Robert Kennedy once remarked, "she would have nothing now."

"I guess the only reason we have survived is that there are too many of us. There are more of us than there is trouble."

Robert Kennedy's shooting Tuesday night was only the latest of the misfortunes that have dogged millionaire Joseph Kennedy and his children for years.

In 1942, 22-year-old Rosemary Kennedy, the Senator's eldest sister, had to be confined to an asylum for the mentally retarded. She has been there ever since and is considered incurable.

In 1944, Joseph Kennedy junior, the eldest of the nine Kennedy children and the apple of Joseph Kennedy's eye, was killed over the English Channel while flying on a mission against a Nazi rocket launching base.

Also during the war, President

(Continued on page 4)

terday's California primary election.

He last bulletin issued at 5 p.m. (midnight GMT) left little doubt that the worst was feared. It said the 42-year-old Senator's condition was "critical as to life" and for the first time mentioned concern over his survival.

Sen. Kennedy's body will leave Los Angeles for Washington via New York today.

Mankiewicz said the bullet which entered the head on the right side had caused the death. Kennedy never regained consciousness.

Robert F. Kennedy, tousle-haired and boyish, the man millions of Americans looked towards to lead them back into an era that ended when an assassin's bullets killed his brother President John F. Kennedy.

Brother Kennedy—affectionately known as Bobby—was the man delegated to lead the Kennedy family back into the White House as President of the United States.

It was in the dark dismal days in 1963 following his brothers assassination that Bobby Kennedy came to the fore. Until then the boyish looking 42-year-old Bobby had walked in the shadow of his older brother.

Now another crazed-assassin's bullets put an end to an American dream.

His emergence as leading contender in the current presidential race Kennedy, Democrat Senator for New York, was carried along by the support of students and the Negro vote.

He appealed to the young and his staunch support for Negro civil rights earned him the respect and love of millions of older Americans.

He is known for his sharpness, his ruthlessness and his contempt for defeatists. He himself showed in the last two weeks the Kennedy instinct for victory. In the last primary, in the state of Oregon, he lost to challenger Eugene McCarthy the first time a Kennedy ever tasted an election defeat.

He was celebrating his comeback in California with a mammoth majority when the bullets struck him yesterday.

Gunman Identified As Former Resident Of Arab Jerusalem

LOS ANGELES, June 6, (Combined Services) Sen. Robert Kennedy's assassin was named yesterday as Sirham Sirham.

A United States police statement said that Sirham Sirham, was born in Jerusalem's Arab sector.

United States consulate officials in Jerusalem tonight were poring through dusty old trace and documents which might relate to an application from Sirham Sirham or any member of his family to immigrate to the United States.

But consulate sources said such records could well be in the consulate in Amman.

A notebook belonging to Sirham Sirham in which he writes of the necessity to kill the Senator before June, has been discovered at his home, Los Angeles. Mayor Sam Yorty said in a radio interview Wednesday.

Yorty said: "the notebook appeared to have been written by Sirham Sirham. There's much scribbling, repeated phrases, mumbled Kennedy, and some references to Arthur Goldberg. They are not very clear, but there's a direct reference to the necessity to assassinate Sen. Kennedy before June 5, 1968."

Mayor Yorty mentioned there were a number of other pamphlets and documents found in Sirham's room at his home in Pasadena.

But Los Angeles Police Chief Thomas Reddin later refused a press conference to give any details of the material found there to do so might prejudice Sirham's trial, he said.

He stressed to newsmen that "We do not read any sinister international conspiracy in this case."

He gave further details of Sirham and his family, which he said arrived in the U.S. in 1957 from Jerusalem. The father, whose name is not known, left the family shortly afterwards probably to return to Jerusalem, and a sister died leaving Sirham and three other brothers and his mother.

Kennedy was born on November 20, 1925 in Boston, the fifth son of multi-millionaire and diplomat John Patrick Kennedy.

Often in the shadow of his older brother John he graduated from Harvard University where he studied law.

In 1960 he campaigned for John F. Kennedy in the presidential race. He became attorney-general and his brothers right arm in the White House.

He was married with 10 children and his wife Ethel, who was at his side when he was gunned down is expecting her 11th.

As attorney general Bobby sent 20,000 federal troops into Oxford, Mississippi, in 1962 to enforce the enrolment of James Meredith as first Negro student at the university there.

He campaigned unendingly for the Negro cause. He branded apartheid as evil and aroused racial segregationists by forecasting that the U.S. would have its first Negro president by the end of the century.

It was only in this sphere that he saw eye to eye with President Johnson.

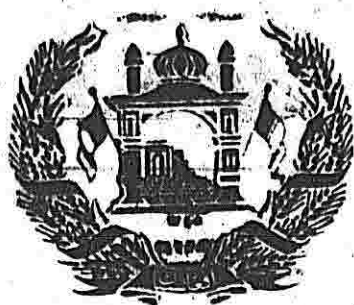
It became only a matter of time before the rift between the two men became so great that Kennedy would oppose his president and seek election in his own right.

The break came last February 8 when he attacked every facet of the Johnson administration's Vietnam policy. Equally strongly he opposed the racial strife, dissension and violence that was tearing America apart.

Backed by the Kennedy millions he entered the primary elections for the presidential race and the Democratic party's nomination. He faced Eugene McCarthy and Johnson's own choice, Vice-President Hubert Humphrey.

Tuesday's primary election success was to be the spring board that was to carry Kennedy back into the presidential running following his disastrous defeat in Oregon.

Instead it ended with him being borne critically wounded out of his hotel with blood streaming from a gaping wound from his head.



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TRANSIT CHANNEL

In his speech at the Kremlin His Majesty the King referred to the possibilities of Afghanistan becoming a transit channel between Central Asia and South Asia and the Middle East. There is a definite need for both these channels to be developed. For one thing the Soviet Union already has a considerable amount of trade with India and Pakistan. It has signed contracts with these countries for commerce as well as technical aid.

This means that large amounts of raw materials and industrial goods will have to be moved to and from between the Soviet Union and these countries. The only sea routes available at the present between the Soviet Union and South Asia are either via the Pacific or round the cape in South Africa. Both these routes are bound to be undesirable since transportation will be expensive and time consuming.

The all weather Afghan western highway linking Chaman and Spin Boldak with the Soviet border near Torkhundul offers a much shorter and more economical route. There is every reason to hope that in time this route will become a major artery of trade in this region. The western highway can also serve in a similar way to promote trade between the RCD countries, i.e., Pakistan, Iran and Turkey who have far reaching plans for the development of trade and technical cooperation with one another.

Naturally the implementation of these plans

Food For Thought

Borrowers are nearly always ill spenders, and it is with less money that all evil is mainly done, and all unjust war protracted.

John Ruskin.

ans require moving heavy goods over long distances. The already completed link between Herat and Islam Qala will open the western highway for immediate transit service between these countries and the Middle East and South Asia in general. It is too early to think of constructing railroads between Torkhundul and Spin Boldak and between Herat and Islam Qala. But should the volume of transit goods via Afghanistan grow rapidly in the future a railroad project along the western highway might be feasible.

Under the present circumstances we have to develop our trucking facilities as far as possible. At the present there are at least 72 transport unions in Afghanistan, about 15 of which are operating at full capacity. Another 30 are semi-operative and the rest are there just by name. All in all there are some 9000 trucks between 8 to 12 tons belonging to these privately owned transport unions. Trucks of larger capacity are needed since the highway itself can handle loads as heavy as 30 tons.

The authorities concerned should draw up detailed plans for dealing with the possible growth of transit trade through this country. The establishment of a really strong central transport organisation using heavy trucks with trailers should be considered to specifically handle the transit goods. Could such an organisation be established through the merger of present unions or should it be a state owned concern?

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Bo'h Heywad and Anis yesterday carried editorials on June 5, marking the first anniversary of last year's Israeli aggression against the neighbouring Arab territories and the consequent annexation of Arab land which it still holds in violation of the United Nations resolution and world public opinion.

Heywad said although it was a certainty to most countries of the world that Israel was the aggressor, as a result of interference by some countries supporting Israel the United Nations could not take a decision till last November, almost six months after the outbreak of war in the Middle East.

Only last November the United Nations was able to pass a resolution urging Israel to withdraw from the occupied territories as a first step towards a peaceful solution of Arab-Israeli conflict and the establishment of secure borders in the Middle East.

Israeli troop withdrawal has not been fulfilled. The efforts of the United Nations special envoy to the Middle East, Gunnar Jarring have not produced any results yet due to Israeli stubbornness to see reason.

The editorial emphasised that during the past year not only have efforts towards a peaceful settlement failed to produce any results, but Israel has been constantly contributing towards the further deterioration of the situation by intimidating Arabs in the occupied territories and by conducting a military parade in the polder part of Jerusalem.

The editorial expressed the hope that circles responsible for world peace would see that their decisions are respected in the Middle East. Unless this happens, the chances for a fresh outbreak of hostilities will remain open, this time perhaps with even greater consequences.

Yesterday's Anis too made a similar call for ending the Arab-Israeli conflict.

In an other editorial the paper discussed the problems of transport arising from the likely increase of transit trade between countries of this region via Afghanistan.

There is a definite need for more organised transport facilities including vehicles with bigger tonnage. The paper also carried a report on the country's transit affairs.

Giving facts and figures as regards the performance of the Afghan Transit Company, the report points out that it has already handled over 130,000 tons of Afghan exports destined for Europe and the United States.

The company deals almost entire with transit goods via the Soviet Union. The report shows a marked improvement in the freight charges of transit goods via the Soviet Union and consequently there is reason to believe that the volume of such trade will increase in the future.

The report also says that the Afghan Transit Company has reduced its rates quite considerably so as to provide facilities for the export and import merchants. The items handled by the company includes carpets, karakul, hides, machine tools, dried fruit, spare parts and vehicles.

World Press

"The U.S. diplomats are trying their best to avoid a positive settlement of the most pressing and topical issue—the unconditional ending of American bombings and all other acts of war against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam," Moscow Pravda's writes.

Commenting on the Paris meetings representatives of the DRV and the United States, the author notes that "any unbiased observer of the situation in South East Asia sees that the road to a peace settlement cannot be cleared before this cardinal question is solved."

"Demonstrating again their reckless disregard for the anti-war protest by millions of U.S. citizens, so the American strategists are continuing to cling to their prospectless line at a 'military solution' of the Vietnam problem," Pravda says.

The reinforcement of Hanoi's delegation at the Paris peace talks by politbureau member Le Duc Tho and the high death rate among heart transplant patients were editorial topics in West Germanys two nationally circulated newspapers Wednesday.

The conservative Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung said that the arrival of Le Duc Tho, whose rank exceeded that of delegation head Xuan Thuy, "is a sign that in the absence of decisive successes on the battlefield, bigger guns are now being drawn up at the conference table."

"Anyhow, his trip to Paris shows that the North Vietnamese side is forced to do something. It obviously cannot go on having the same man repeat the same thing and to wait tranquilly until the Americans chose to change their stand."

"This shows that it pays for the United States to bring up calm and patience for the Paris negotiations and not to relinquish the effort in Vietnam."

"To end the Vietnam war with a reasonable political settlement which will certainly be no American

less of the American firmness evidenced in Paris."

The Hamburg Die Welt noted that "three people died on a single day after attempts to give them the heart of a dead person. A fourth patient is struggling with death after such a transplant."

"Should this macabre blance not give rise to thought? To thought that after a total of twenty such operations no final word can yet be spoken?"

"With all respect for the necessary daring of the surgeons, one can hardly any longer escape the impression that too much is right now being done, not only for the sake of the thing itself and the patient but partly also for prestige."

"Certainly, many a surgeon may today find himself in a conflict of conscience. Patients without hope for a cure are pressing him and declaring that they will accept the risk."

North Vietnamese defence minister Vo Nguyen Giap, in an interview said the American bombings would never decide the issue in Vietnam.

General Giap, who masterminded the Vietnam assault on Dien Bien Phu, which led to the end of the French Indochina war, was giving his first interview for a year.

He said: "The whole Vietnamese people will continue to fight until final victory."

In the interview with French communist party newspaper L'Humanite special correspondent Madeleine Riffaud in Hanoi towards the end of May, he made no direct reference to the preliminary peace talks now going on in Paris between North Vietnamese and United States delegate.

In a letter to the London Times, former prime minister of Rhodesia, Garfield Todd, claimed that by attending a party at Rhodesia House, London, two former governors had given "comfort" to the illegal regime of Ian Smith.

Afro-Asian Resolution On S.W. Africa

The highlights of a resolution on South-West Africa officially submitted Monday for adoption by the UN General Assembly:

The General Assembly, having considered the report of the United Nations Council for Endorsement, South West Africa, recalling its resolutions of 16 December 1960, and of December 1967, has decided upon the following steps.

Nothing with grave concern that the refusal of the government of South Africa to withdraw its administration from the territory of South West Africa has prevented the attainment of independence by the territory in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions.

Mindful of the serious consequences of the continued occupation by South Africa of the territory of South-West Africa which constitutes a grave threat to international peace and security.

Deploping the defiance by the government of South Africa of General Assembly's resolution 2324 (XXII) and Security Council's resolutions 245 (196), of 25 January 1968 and 246 (18) of 14 March 1968 concerning the illegal arrest, deportation, of March 14 1968 concerning the illegal arrest, deportation trial and conviction of Southwest Africans engaged in the struggle for independence.

Conscious of the special and direct responsibility of the United Nations towards the people and the territory of Southwest Africa, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2145 (XXII) and 2248 (S-V).

Recalling Security Council resolution 246 (1968), in particular its last preambular paragraph in which the Security Council took cognizance of its special responsibility towards the people and the territory of Southwest Africa.

Taking into account the views expressed by the representatives of the people of Southwest Africa in the consultations with the United Nations Council for Southwest Africa.

1. Takes note of the report of the United Nations Council for Southwest Africa and expresses its appreciation for the council's efforts to discharge the responsibilities and functions entrusted to it.

2. Reaffirms the inalienable rights of the people of Southwest Africa to freedom and independence and the legitimacy of their struggle against foreign occupation.

3. Condemns the government of South Africa for its persistent refusal to comply with the re-

solutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, its refusal to withdraw from the territory of Southwest Africa, and its obstruction of the efforts of the United Nations Council for Southwest Africa to proceed to the territory.

4. Condemns the actions of the government of South Africa designed to consolidate its illegal control over Southwest Africa and to destroy the unity of the people and the territorial integrity of Southwest Africa.

5. Condemns the nations of those states which by their continued diplomatic, political, military and economic collaboration with the government of South Africa have encouraged that government to defy the authority of the United Nations and to obstruct the attainment of independence by the territory of Southwest Africa.

6. Requests the United Nations Council for Southwest Africa to continue its efforts to fulfill, by every available means, the mandate entrusted to it by the General Assembly.

7. Invites the United Nations Council for Southwest Africa, in cooperation with the Secretary General, the United Nations development programme and the specialised agencies, to draw up

(Continued on page 4)

IPI Holds First Assembly In Africa

Newspapers in developing countries have a primary role in nation-building—but they must try not to be dull, the International Press Institute's assembly was told in Nairobi this week.

There is no room for dull newspapers, and they should be able to hold the interest of the masses, delegates told this first assembly of the I.P.I. to be held in Africa.

Ernest Corea, editor of the Ceylon Daily news told a round-table discussion on the role of the press in developing countries: "We have to find methods by which the techniques of newspaper entertainment can be utilised for the tasks of education and exhortation."

Corea said newspapers in a country such as Ceylon led a difficult existence "hemmed in as they sometimes are between political animosities and primitive technology."

Gabriel Makosso, of Le Courrier l'Afrique, Kinshasa, also called for newspaper styles and presentation which would keep up the interest of the masses.

The question was, he said, whether the press was operating effectively as a medium of development.

Makosso, three times imprisoned in defence of his journalistic ideals, said it was for the benefit of leaders that the press should be allowed to

criticise constructively. But it should avoid cheap sensational writing.

Professor William W. Hachten, of the University of Wisconsin, U.S.A., said there was a clear need for government officials in many African countries to be educated about the role of the press.

Non-government newspapers in the continent often drew official hostility by merely reporting an event, he told the assembly.

Professor Hachten deplored the lack of independent newspapers in Africa and said it was regrettable, though perhaps understandable, that foreign newspaper capital and expertise was not allowed to do more to help the continent's struggling press.

Professor Hachten spoke of the new legislation allowing the president to ban any newspaper when it was considered to be against the nation's interests.

Such legislation must inhibit most foreign-owned newspapers in developing countries from even reporting aggressively, much less constructively criticising government policies, he said.

Tanzania's director of information services, Abdulla Riyami, meanwhile tabled a paper in the assembly in which he said Tanzania's press was free and operated in any other democratic country in the world.

As in other democratic states,

however, freedom of expression was by no means absolute or unfettered, he added.

"It is clearly limited by certain laws such as libel and public morality. And at times security of the state has also to be considered."

A leading Kenyan journalist, Hilary Ng'weno said that in some developing countries leaders have made economic developments an excuse for pursuing fanatical dreams leading to worse tyranny sometimes than that of colonial days.

In such cases he said, it was the duty of the press to restore the priorities, and help to humanise the process of development.

Aljandiro Miro Quesada, editor of El Comercio, of Lima, Peru, intervened in the discussion to note the parallels between Africa and Latin America.

"We also are developing countries. We have passed or are passing the same stages and that is why we know the tremendous importance of the press in national development."

If the press is to fight effectively for the right course, he said, "it must be not only free but also independent, having as its aim the eternal principles of justice and humanity for the benefit of the whole community."

"Only in this way can it accomplish its noble role," the Peruvian journalist said.

(Reuter)

Singapore Plans Defence

The island republic of Singapore is facing up to the problems which Britain's accelerated military withdrawal have posed with ruggedness and self-reliance as the watchwords.

The prime minister, Lee Kuan Yew, back from Britain with the promise of £50 million in aid to cushion the blow, is confident his small state can make it.

Lee told parliament recently:

"If we maintain group discipline, if everyone contributes his fullest share of physical and intellectual effort to the fulfilment of our plans, we shall not fail."

Already, moves to combat the twin problems of defence and unemployment are under way.

The Singapore and Malaysia governments have held discussions over the last few months on the sharing of the military installations which will be left behind when the British withdraw in 1971.

The Malaysian prime minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman recently proposed that the two countries share the military installations in Malaysia.

The Tunku said he would put the proposal to the Singapore govern-

ment when the two countries hold defence talks with Britain, Australia and New Zealand in Kuala Lumpur on June 10.

The Singapore government has said it will respond positively to any proposal for joint defence from Malaysia.

Meanwhile, young Singaporeans are being called up for national service.

Those called up are required to serve in the army or in one of three other branches of national service.

These are the peoples' defence force, the special constabulary and the vigilance corps.

The Singapore armed forces training institute—set up soon after Singapore left Malaysia in 1965—has turned out two groups of officers.

Lee says that as far as land forces were concerned, Singapore has no problems.

A group of young men will be sent to Britain in the next few months to get training in modern aircraft and the republic will set up an air force training school in the middle of next year.

The man-in-the-street is staunch-

Self-Reliance

ly supporting the government's defence efforts.

Voluntary contributions from rich businessmen, poor rickshaw riders, students and workers have brought the national defence fund, set up earlier this year, to more than four million dollars.

The closure of the British bases on the island leave 45,000 workers without jobs, doubling the present unemployment figure.

To help redundant workers, the government has set up an economic conversion department to train them for new jobs.

The government plans to convert naval bases into commercial dockyards and work on this project will start in August.

In an attempt to ease the unemployment-situation in the next few years, the government will bring forward labour intensive projects originally planned for the middle and late 1970s.

These projects include the building of a second industrial complex similar to the existing Jurong industrial estate, land reclamations, and new townships and expressways.

(REUTER)

French Plan For Quick Elections

Both majority and opposition parties have over the past few days mapped out tactics for an electoral campaign that will be exceptionally short (10 days) but which already promises to be impassioned.

Premier Georges Pompidou said Monday that Gaullists will go to the electors with the plea that they are faced with a very simple choice: for or against totalitarianism.

He said the Gaullist party will nominate for its candidates "men who are ready—along with us—to defend the republic and public freedoms."

To the centrist's Pompidou said that "their road ahead was not blocked" and there were prospects for cooperation with them after the elections.

The Premier did not spell out his tactics with former Finance Minister Giscard d'Estaing's "republican independents", a pro-Gaullist minority party that has faithfully supported the government against left bloc attacks in parliament so far, while reserving the right to criticise some of its policies.

D'Estaing's party has suggested that the Gaullists let them run their

own candidates for the first round of the elections (on June 23) in all constituencies where opposition candidates were victorious in the March 1967 polls.

Monday the party tentatively decided to draw up a list of 120 candidates. But it was not known whether all of them would run against Gaullist candidates in the first round of the elections.

Opposition chief Francois Mitterrand also made his first electoral speech Monday: although the campaign does not officially start until June 10.

After a meeting of his non-communist left-wing federation, (FGDS) Mitterrand once again emphasized the need for the opposition to present a full government programme to the electors.

But he also confessed his failure to get the communists to join forces with the federation and sponsor joint candidacies in the first round of the elections.

But for the second round the F.G.D.S. and the communists agreed that in each electoral district they would both back whichever of their candidates gained the most first round votes.

A possible source of communist F.G.D.S. friction which observers here noted was the federation's express desire to keep its lines of communication open with "true republicans" of the center who have voted for left wing censure motions in parliament. This could raise the hackles of communists who consider the centrists "reactionaries."

The communist position was spelled out Monday in a communique issued by the party's political bureau calling on the entire French left to develop a common programme on which "a popular government of democratic union" could be based.

Meanwhile newly appointed Information Minister announced that the rules which covered radio and television campaigning in last year's elections would remain in effect.

According to these parties represented in the outgoing national assembly are permitted a total of three hours radio and television time before the first round of voting.

Unrepresented parties are entitled to five and seven minutes provided they present a slate of at least 75 candidates for the chamber of deputies.

(AFP)

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Student Special

What Are Waterways? How Man Uses Them For His Own Benefit

Mary Further Explores African Continent

From the very earliest times, man has used water as a means of transport. At first he used the rivers and the sea, but in the course of time he realised the advantages of making his own waterways.

Man-made waterways are called canals and the first were constructed in pre-Roman times. The Romans themselves made many such waterways.

It is not very clear when man was able to build his canals 'up-hill'. Originally, lifts or inclines were made and some are still in use even today.

But these can be used only for the transportation of small vessels. For larger vessels, and for greater convenience, man had to invent the lock, and it is not known who or even what country was responsible for this.

Some say that it was a Dutch invention, others that it was the work of two Italian brothers, who are supposed to have made a lock in 1481, and still others credit Leonardo da Vinci. But whoever the inventor was, it is certain that locks were in use by the fourteenth or fifteenth centuries.

One of the earliest canals in Europe was the Languedoc canal, which joins the Bay of Biscay to the Mediterranean. This has 119 locks along its total length of 148 miles and was designed by Baron Paul Riquet de Bonrepos (1604-80). It was finished in 1681.

An even earlier lock, dating back to the fifteenth century, has been seen preserved.

A river at its source is little more than a trickle of water. But as it runs further and further downhill, towards sea level and the sea, its natural destination, it is joined by other streams. It becomes bigger, and more and more powerful.

It is not known when man first realised that flowing water was in itself a force. Watermills, in which huge paddle wheels are moved by water, date back to very early times. But watermills do not exploit to the full the power of water present in a fast-flowing stream. Some of the energy is always lost.

In recent times, man has learned to use water as a means of generating electrical power. This has led to the building of hydro-electric power stations and to the channelling of the water, from the head to the turbines, to ensure that no energy is lost.

Hydro-electric schemes are high head, medium head or low head. In some ways a high head scheme is cheaper, since water that is falling a long way down a steep gradient has more power than one that is falling only a short distance. One of the high-

est drops is 5,412 ft. at Lac Fully in Switzerland. The pressure of the water in this pipe line to the power station is 2,260 lb. per square inch.

Unfortunately, the volume of water flowing along a river does not remain constant throughout the year. When there is a great deal of rain or snow, the flow can be enormous. But with the coming of the dry season, the volume is lessened considerably.

If there were no way of counteracting this, power stations might have to remain virtually inactive for quite long periods of time, and the electricity supply would necessarily suffer.

But dams of barrages can be built across a river, so creating an artificial reservoir which can be controlled to produce the same flow of water whatever the season.

Dams have been built for thousands of years. The earliest is probably the Sadd el-Kafara Dam, about seven miles from Helwan in Egypt. This was built between 2,950 and 2,750 B.C. and was 348 ft. long.

Early dams, of course, were not built for the continuance of any hydro-electric power scheme. They were often built to aid irrigation.

But since the coming of the electrical age and the discovery that water can be harnessed to produce electricity, more and more dams have been built all over the world.

The McArthur dam, measured by volume, is the Fort Peck Dam across the Missouri River in America. It is 21,026 ft. long and maintaining a reservoir of 19.4 million acre-feet.

Since the volume of water within a river varies from season to season and from year to year, there can, after an exceptional amount of rain or snow, be considerable flooding.

To avoid this, rivers are frequently enclosed by embankments or dykes.

To prevent the water flooding the surrounding land, the embankments are constructed some little way out from the natural banks of the river. They are also built higher than the highest recorded flood waters.

Some rivers, however, are made deliberately narrower. The River Thames in London has embankments throughout the city. At high tide, even in the 'dry' season, the water at the edges is quite deep since the river is not allowed to extend to its natural limits.

Nowadays, there is little danger from flooding. The changing level of the water is carefully noted and, if it is rising too rapidly, warnings can be given.

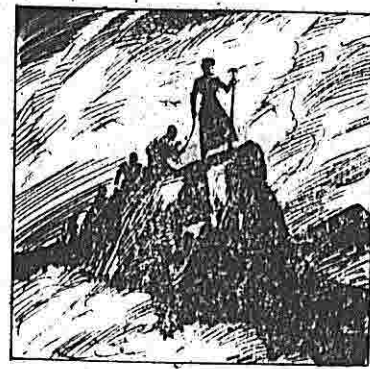
(Continued on page 4)



So she went on, following her African guides in a big trading canoe, as they led the way towards the River Rembow for which she was making. One tribesman attached himself to her and when they stopped would sit by her side filling his pipe from the tin of tobacco she carried.



After many months, her canoe laden with specimens of fish, snakes and insects, her notebook full of her treasured records of African life, Mary—still black-dressed and carrying her umbrella—reached the estuary of the River Gabon at the end of a journey which stamped her name on the story of African exploration.



Before she left West Africa, a year after she arrived, she accomplished the feat of climbing the 13,000 feet mountain Mungo Mah Lobeh (the throne of thunder) near Victoria, Cameroon, though she reached the summit in a hurricane and never glimpsed the peaks and ranges she had hoped to see.



She wrote books and articles and lectured all over Britain on her travel...but Africa called her and she went back...only to die, at the tragically early age of 38, while nursing during the South African war in a prisoner-of-war hospital at Simonstown.

STUDENTS OWN COLUMN

Dear Students,
Thank you for the articles and jokes you send us. During the past week I have received a large number of letters and articles. Please continue sending us your articles and letters. One student who came to my office during the past week told me that he reads the entire Kabul Times and that he has learned every word printed in it.

I am sure most of you read your Students' Page very carefully. This is why we get so many letters from you.

We hope to publish all the letters we get from you. But in case you do not find your name and article on this page, do not get discouraged. It is waiting for its turn.

Thank you once again.

Shafie Rahel, Editor.

The Wolf And The Lamb

A hungry wolf one day saw a lamb drinking water at a stream. He wanted to find some excuse to eat him.

"What do you mean by mudding the water I am going to drink?" he fiercely said to the lamb.

"Forgive me," the lamb meekly answered. "I am sorry to displease you in any way, but as the stream runs from you toward me, you will see that such is not the case."

"That is all very well," said the wolf. "But you know you said bad things about me behind my back a year ago."

"Believe me," replied the lamb, "I was not then born."

"It must have been your brother then," growled the wolf.

"It cannot have been. For I have never had any," answered the lamb.

"I know it was one of your family," answered the wolf.

He then seized the lamb and carried him off to the woods and ate him.

Selected by Asadullah Danish

Different Kinds Of Teachers

Some of the teachers have the habit of examining the students on the lessons they teach. The next day if the students are not able to repeat them they punish them.

But there are other kinds of teachers. They are too kind. They explain the lessons too much and students get bored and tired.

The next day they want to hear their explanations word by word. If the students are not able to repeat, they become very angry.

The third group of teachers talk less and just show students how to solve problems. This is more helpful than the other two ways.

The first type of teacher beats students, the second makes them sit on their shoulders but the third type hold their hands and lead them to the correct path.

Translated from Dari by Ahmad Zia Sultani, 12 B Habibia High School.

The Mullah And The Goat

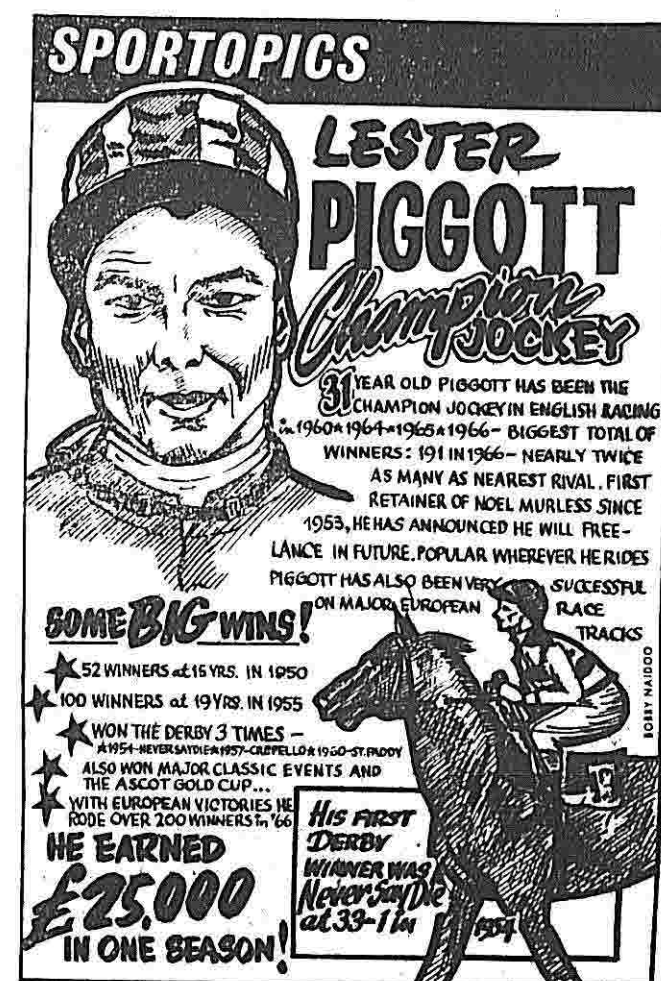
Once Mullah Nasruddin was walking around a mosque. Suddenly he heard that a Mullah from the mosque was shouting aloud.

Mullah Nasruddin stopped and started crying. The other Mullah asked him why he was crying.

He said he cried because he missed his goat because the Mullah's voice sounded like his goat's voice and the Mullah's beard was exactly like his goat's beard.

(Continued on page 4)

Lester Piggott: Champion Jockey



THE DOCTOR AND HIS MULE

In the Appalachian Mountains in the eastern part of the United States, English is spoken today as it was during the days of the first Queen Elizabeth of England.

The mountain people came directly from early English, Scottish and Welsh settlers. They live separated from other parts of the world, and some know little about the modern world. But they are strong people and proud and hard working. Only a special kind of doctor can gain their trust.

The doctor may be sent by the government to help them fight an illness, these mountain people might not trust him. But Dr. John McMullen, an experienced public health worker, was special. The sickness suffered by these mountain people was trachoma. In the years before World War One it caused blindness among the people of the Appalachian Mountains.

This was long before new medicine and modern cure were known. Not much was known about trachoma then.

The state of Kentucky asked the government in Washington D.C. for help in controlling the disease. As a result the Public Health Service was asked to study Trachoma, and help those suffering from the disease.

This was not the usual job of the Service but, was part of Doctor McMullen's plan. He wanted to bring help to the mountain people in hospitals and in their own home.

Doctor McMullen was a big man. He was big in size, big in understanding, big in feeling for people. Riding a small mule, his way of travel in that wild mountain country, his long legs reached almost the ground.

When he arrived in a town, the news quickly spread throughout the country. Soon a clinic would be formed in a churchyard or country store.

Slowly, he and his helpers worked with the people. First they had to find the people sick with trachoma, not an easy job in that wild country. And then they had to get the infected people to come for help. Many of them required eye surgery.

Then they had to teach the people who were cured of trachoma, how to care for their eyes so that they would not get the disease again. The rules were usually simple: wash cloth should not be used by all members of a family, a child with eye-sickness should not sleep in the same bed with another child who

did not have the eyesickness.

For Doctor McMullen the work was difficult but the returns were great. He found great pleasure and happiness in seeing the face of a mother who had been cured. She was able to see her two year old child for the first time.

So the mountain people listened to Doctor McMullen. And they learned. They kept their homes clean. They learned so well that many children were able to return to school and many men returned to work.

Doctor McMullen travelled, always on his mule, up and down the Kentucky hills. For 11 years he was a well known and loved figure. He himself is already a part of the story of those hills.

Selected by Marzia Jalili Sazizada 12 A Zarghouna High School.

The Businessman And The Slave Girl

There was a rich businessman. He travelled to a far away country to do business. But unfortunately all his merchandise fell into a river and he was left penniless. He walked till he reached a city. He saw some people gathering around a young girl.

He asked a man in the crowd what was happening. He told him that this girl was for sale and people were bargaining for her price.

The slave girl saw this businessman who was a stranger to her. She called him aside and said, "Please buy me from these cruel people and save me."

"But I have no money," said the businessman.

The slave girl said "I have some money hidden with me, please take this and buy me."

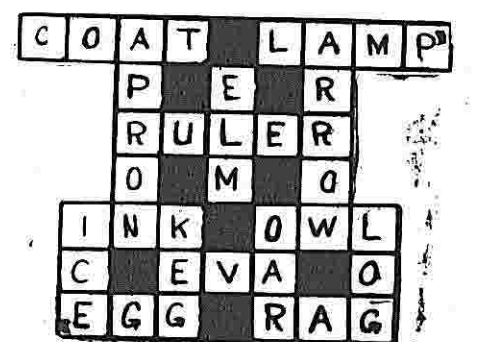
The businessman took the money and bought the girl and later married her. He rented a house and they lived there.

Since he had no money he sold silk handkerchieves made by his wife. His wife cautioned him not to sell them to a man who was her enemy and she told him what her enemy looked like.

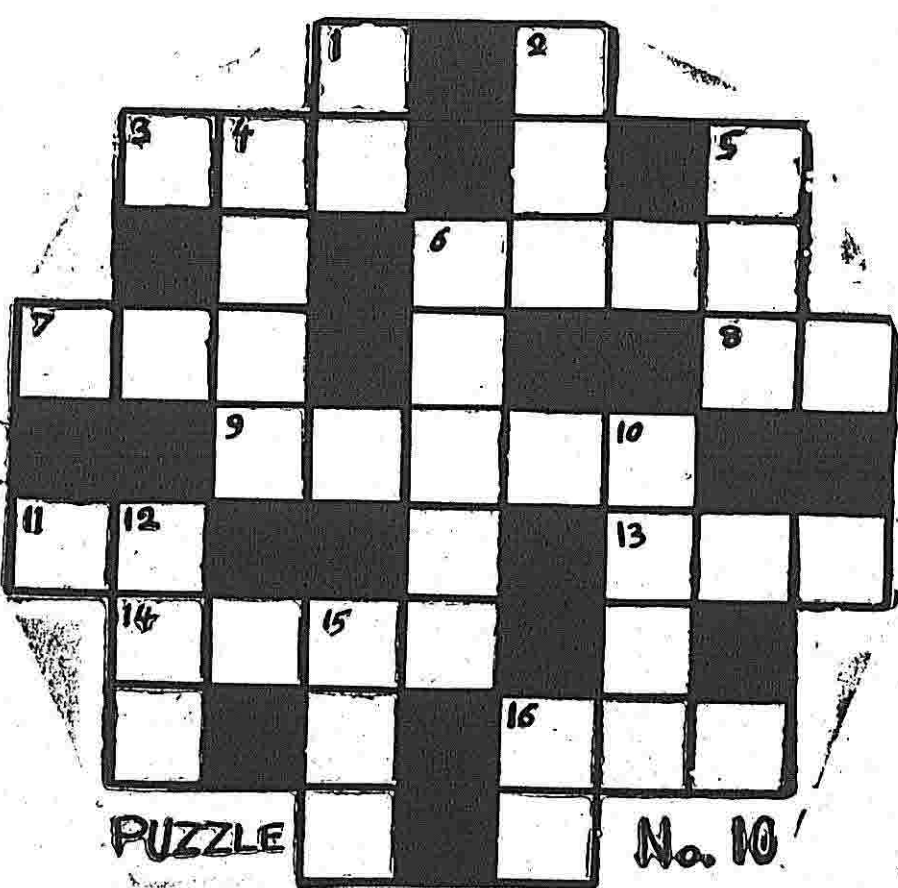
One day this man saw the businessman selling these handkerchieves. He offered a big price for one and the businessman sold it. He followed the businessman and

1. following
2. guide
3. canoe
4. towards
5. tribesman
6. attached
7. by her side
8. filling
9. laden
10. specimen
11. snake
12. insects
13. black-dressed
14. umbrella
15. estuary
16. accomplished the feat
17. climbing
18. hurricane

Last Week's Puzzle Solution



New Crossword Puzzle



PUZZLE NO. 10

- ACROSS
6. Good to eat.
 7. Another name of auto.
 8. New Hampshire. (Abbr.)
 9. You eat ice cream with it.
 11. Not down.
 13. Used in a rowboat.
 14. Where a baker bakes bread.
 16. The ocean.
- DOWN
1. Quart. (abbr.)
 2. A drink with an afternoon meal.
 4. You hear with them.
 5. Two times five.
 6. Funny fellow in a circus.
 10. Important part of the face.
 12. Nickname for a soft drink.
 15. The finish
 16. South Carolina (abbr.)

(Continued on page 4)

World News In Brief

SAIGON, June 6, (Reuter).—South Vietnamese rangers and marines killed 34 Viet Cong in a sudden flare up of street fighting in Saigon's Chinese district Wednesday, a government spokesman reported.

LONDON, June 6, (Reuter).—British is to draw \$1,400 million from the International Monetary Fund to repay short term debts to overseas banks which have been helping to maintain sterling, it was announced.

WASHINGTON, June 6, (Reuter).—Two marine officers were shot dead early Wednesday in Washington's fashionable Georgetown area, approximately 45 minutes before the assassination

Southwest Africa Resolution

(Continued from page 2)

a special programme of assistance for the people of Southwest Africa and to submit it to the General Assembly at its 23rd session.

8. Appeals to all states to provide the necessary moral and material assistance to the people of Southwest Africa in their legitimate struggle for independence and to assist the United Nations Council for Southwest Africa in the discharge of its mandate.

9. Calls upon all states to ensure that their nationals or companies registered in their territories desist from dealings relating to the territory of Southwest Africa with the government of South Africa.

10. Further calls upon all states to take effective economic and other measures designed to secure the immediate withdrawal of the South African administration from the territory of Southwest Africa.

11. Considers that the continued foreign occupation by South Africa of the territory of Southwest Africa constitutes an act of aggression and a grave threat to international peace and security.

Slave Girl

(Continued from page 3)

that she was chosen as their king for that was the rule. They did not know that she was a woman.

She accepted the responsibilities and the first thing she did was to arrest her enemy and the robbers. Then she sent for her husband.

When the businessman arrived she told the people that she was really a woman. And introduced her husband to them.

The people agreed to make her husband king. She became their Queen. They lived happily ever after.

By Mohammed Hashim Mo-shawiq Anwari, 10 N Habibia High School.

Waterways

(Continued from page 3)

Sometimes, however, these precautions are not enough. There may be a slight weakness in one part of the embankment. In this case, the pressure of water may burst the protecting wall and the banks will be flooded.

1. Waterways راه های دریایی
2. Means وسایل
3. Transport حمل و نقل
4. Uphill بالایی تپه
5. Lifts پله ها طرف بالا
6. Inclines پله ها طرف پایین
7. Dutch حالیند
8. Invention اختراع
9. Lock دروازه
10. Source منبع
11. Paddle wheel پکه کلان
12. Hydro-electric برق آبی
13. Steep فراز شدید

THE KABUL TIMES

Since Saturday, June 8, is a public holiday on account of the birthday of the holy Prophet Mohammad, the offices of the Kabul Times will remain closed. There will be no issue of the paper on that day.

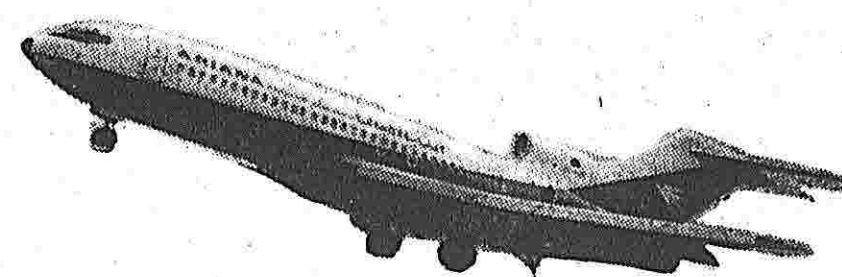
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Parliament

(Continued from page 1)

People's Republic of China was considered by the Cultural Affairs Committee. The agreement has been sent to the International Affairs Committee.

Meanwhile, in the senate, articles 5 and 6 of the proposals of the Financial and Budgetary Affairs Committee on the surplus of the budget for the current year were discussed. Articles 5 was approved with certain amendments and article six in toto.

The Senate also decided to increase its work scheduled because of the huge volume of work. Sen. Abdul Hadi Dawi, the president was in the chair.

USSR Scientists

Find No Proof

Of Telepathy

MOSCOW, June 6, (TASS).—No telepathic effect was discovered in the Moscow newspaper "Literary Gazette" writes about a long distance telepathy experiment "Moscow-Kerch" on May 10 and 11.

The experiment involved one of the well known telepathic Paris in this country. The Sender Y. Kamensky and the percipient K. Nikolayev.

A special commission which staged the experiment at this newspaper's request, has announced that no telepathic communication has been detected.

The experiment procedure was worked out jointly with Y. Kamensky. Two telepathic transmission sessions were held, everyone of them consisting of sending and receiving the images of five objects.

None of the objects was received. The newspaper published photos of things which were sent and those which were wrongly perceived.

The telepathy test was held after a group of enthusiasts asked the newspaper's editorial board to publish an article titled "parapsychology—a science of the future."

Misfortunes

(Continued from page 1)

ent-to-be John F. Kennedy was severely wounded in the back during a naval operation in the Pacific and from then on had to wear an orthopedic corset.

In 1949, another sister, Kathleen Kennedy (the Marchioness of Hartington) died in an air accident over France.

In 1961, Joseph Kennedy senior suffered a stroke that has left him partly paralysed and capable of speaking only with difficulty.

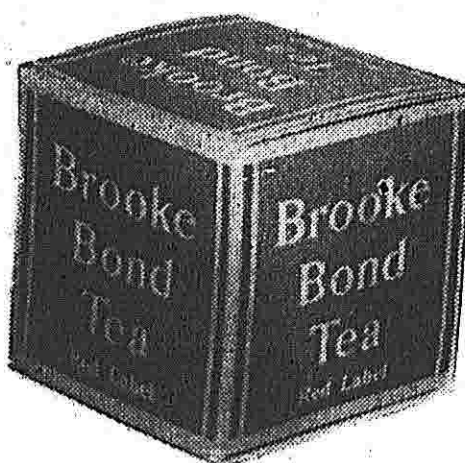
On November 23, 1963, President John F. Kennedy was shot to death in Dallas.

In June, 1964, the "baby" of the clan, Massachusetts Senator Edward Kennedy, broke his back in an air crash and was immobilised for six months.

I was following Edward Kennedy's accident that Robert Kennedy made his remark about there being more Kennedys than trouble.



ARIANA CINEMA:
At 11, 3, 5, 7 and 9 p.m. American colour cinemascope film dubbed in Farsi (WILD IN THE COUNTRY) with ELVES PRESLEY
PARK CINEMA:
At 2, 5, 8 and 10 p.m. Iranian film (DESTINY).



Jokes

(Continued from page 3)

By Nasiba Haidari
12 E Rabia Balkhi High School.

Teacher to Ahmad "Please get out of the class."

Another student, "Sir what did he do?"

Teacher, "Why do you ask?"

Student, "So that I may also do the same thing."

Once Mullah Nasruddin went out to buy a donkey. Some villagers had gathered at one spot, and one passerby said to Mullah, "Here you don't find anything except farmers and donkeys."

Mullah asked one of them, "Are you a farmer?"

He replied, "No."

Mullah said, "Oh, then you must be the donkey."

Contributed by Zohra Kazimi
12 C Rabia Balkhi High School.

Two Crazy Men

Two crazy men were walking on the street. They found a knife. They did not know what it was. They went to a third crazy man and asked him what it was.

He looked at the knife and first laughed and then cried. The first two crazy men asked him why he was laughing and crying.

He said, "I laughed because it is a son of a saw but it does not have any teeth yet. I cried because you don't know such easy things."

By A. Ahad Mojahedzadeh
12 C Habibia High School.



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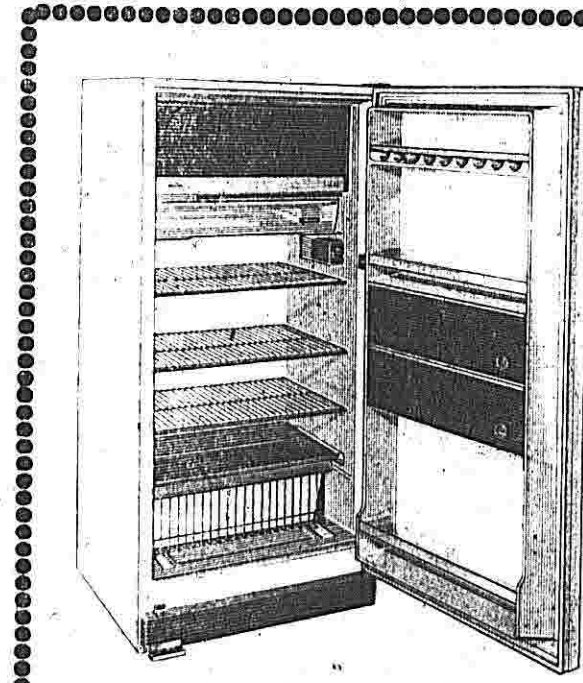
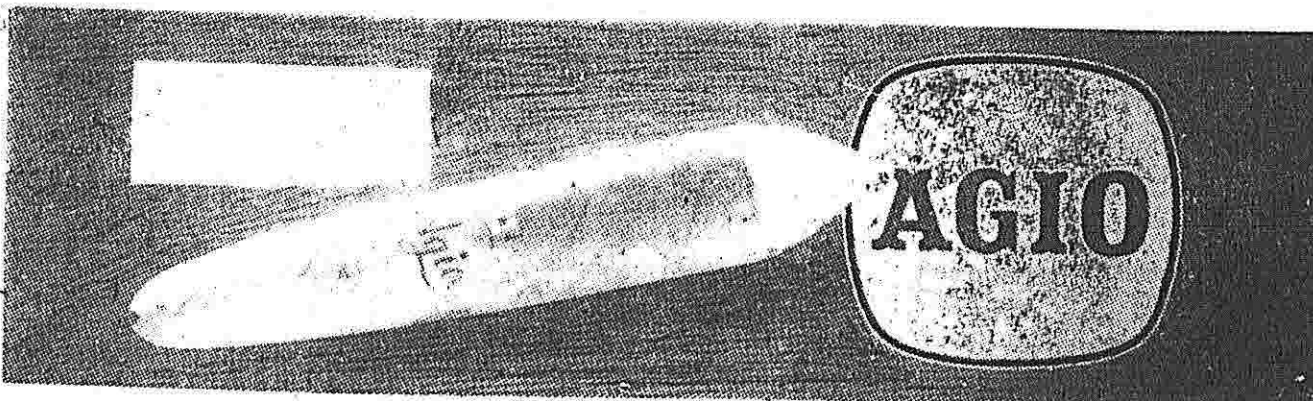
tanning or polishing. Contact

G. Hassan Faryadi and

brothers at Sherpur Square

near the German embassy

or P.O.B. 637 Kabul, Afghanistan



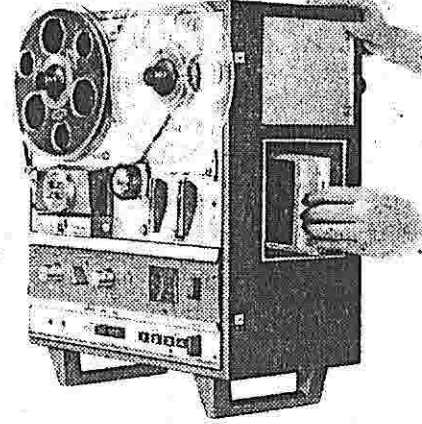
PHILIPS refrigerators

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